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NOTES AND QUERIES.

Notes.

TRADITION CONCERNING COLUMBUS.—Solorzano, in his work *De Indiarum Jure*, gives an account of the following tradition concerning Columbus's first conception of the existence of a New World, and cites various authors on the subject. The work is written in Latin, and was first published in 1629 in one volume folio. In making the following abstract, that edition, pp. 29, 144, and a subsequent edition of 1672 in two volumes, I., 29, 144, have been used.

While Columbus was residing in Portugal and making his living by working upon nautical maps, he married a woman from Madeira, and afterwards emigrated to that island. The general opinion is that, while living there, his study of astronomical science and of ancient records, together with other reasons differently given by different writers, led him first to imagine and finally to believe that great stretches of land beyond the known world existed in the West as well as the East. Others, however, give another tradition. They say that Columbus derived his ideas and hopes from the accounts of a certain man, who was a guest of his in Madeira. This man had suffered shipwreck in the Atlantic Ocean. The force of the tempest cast him upon a land hitherto unknown to cosmographers. Of this land he made a careful description. With difficulty he at length reached Madeira. There he became the guest of Columbus, in whose house he died, and to whom he communicated everything concerning this discovery as a reward for his hospitality. Among the writers who speak of this tradition, Benzoni inconsiderately asserts that it was concocted by the Spaniards in order to deprive Columbus fraudulently of his glory. Some writers say that this man was a Portuguese. Among these is Peter Damiriz, who pretends that the discovery of the New World should therefore be attributed to the Portuguese. But the most frequent opinion is that Columbus's guest was a mariner and merchant of Andalusia or Grenada, and that his name and birthplace are unknown, it being God's will that men should attribute so great a matter to none other than Himself. Garcilasso, the Inca, however, in his Commentaries has recently written that this man's name was Alphonzo Sanchez, and that his shipwreck took place in 1484—assertions, which, as far as our author knows, are made without any authority. Aldrete, in his Spanish Antiquities, seems to follow Garcilasso. Torquemada, who regards the discovery of the Indians of America as miraculous, maintains that the mariner aforesaid was brought to Columbus by the angels. He thinks that a divine mystery, and neither human counsel nor accidental chance opened a way to the conversion of the Indians, and holds Columbus to have been inspired and chosen of God to carry it out. On the other hand, that most learned theologian, Father Francis de Victoria, expresses admonitions against such views as Torquemada's. He thinks that such missions and inspirations are frequently deceptive, and sent by the devil, and that no miracles can be shown which prove that the mission of the Spaniards in the New World was ordained of God. Acosta seems to be of the same opinion as to the dearth of miracles, for in a certain passage he asks why miracles in converting the heathen do not occur now as in ancient times. Davila affirms that few miracles were seen in those parts of Mexico of which he treats.

THE EIGHTH SWEDISH EXPEDITION TO NEW SWEDEN.—The following is translated from a copy, in the Library of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, of the original Swedish MS. document in the Royal Archives at Stockholm entitled *Rulla som meedh H. Commandanten Hans Amundson åter affordighe till Nye Sverige så wel Mann som Quinn Personen den 3 Julij 1649*:

*List of Persons, Male and Female, who set out with Commandant
Hans Amundson for New Sweden, July 3, 1649.*

The Commandant Hans Amundson, with his wife and children, in all seven.
The preacher Mr. Matthias Rosenlecchig.
The bookkeeper Joachim Lucke.
Gunner Jöran Duffua, with his wife and two children, a boy and a little daughter, in all four.
Johan Jönson, with his wife, two.
Hans Pärson, with his wife, two.
The barber, with his wife and two children, in all four.
Gunnar Turckelson Timmerman (carpenter), with his wife and children, in all four, born in Sivedahejat.
Gunnar Olufson Roth, born in Göteborg.
Pär Larsson Bryggiare (brewer), born in Reduegs district.
Sven Hockeson Bråd, born in Iland.
Tolle Anderson Kiempe, born in Uddewal.
Pär Anderson Snickare (joiner), born in Göteborg.
Oluf Benckson Hiort, born in Swedish "*hysing*."
Oll Hakeson Buur, born in Mandaal.
Pär Johanson Rutare (trooper), born in Kynna district.
Olf Swensson Repslagare (ropemaker), born in Uddewal.
Måns Josephson Falcke, born in Ängermanland.
Beria Pärson Ugla, born in Tesberg parish.
Haken Larson Skoster, born in Kynna district.
Erik Anderson Drake, born in Ängar parish.
Gösta Pärsson Krabbe, born *ibidem*.
Anders Carlson Gedda, born in Göteborg.
Lars Olufsson, with his wife and a daughter and two boys, born in Nerikie, in all five.
Jon Olffson, born in Wermerland.

BOYS.

Daniel Olufson Buurman, born in Stockholm.
Björn Toolfson Flygare, born in Vesberg parish.
Börje Hakensen Rennare, born in Tuffur parish.
Anders Pärson Kiärna, born in Vesberg parish.
Oluf Tiörberson Sachtmodig, born in Siö parish.
Hendrich Benckson Buller, born in Danish "*hysing*."
Printe Nielson Jeagare, born in Göteborg.

WOMEN.

Ingrij Pär's daughter, born in Lundby parish.
Sigrij Oluff's daughter, born in Borg parish.
Britha Oluff's daughter, born *ibidem*.
Karin Pär's daughter, born in Österbåtn in Vasa.
Sigri Niels's daughter, born in Langland parish.
Margaretha Hans's daughter, born in Bolnes parish.
Annika Hans's daughter, born in Finnland.

Maria Benck's daughter, born in Arbåga.
 Margaretha Niels's daughter, born in Vesberg parish.
 Karin Niels's daughter, born *ibidem*.
 Cristin Jöns's daughter, born in Bongsund.
 Ingrij Lars's daughter, born *ibidem*.
 Brita Suen's daughter, born in Mariestadh.
 Anna Lars's daughter, born in Siöö parish.
 Wife Elie Oluff's daughter, with a little child born in Skara, two.
 Ingebår Bånc's daughter, born "*på hysing*."

HANS AMUNDSON.
 G. B. K.

THE FRIEDENSTHAL PRINTING OFFICE.—In my little sketch, "Rev. John Brandmiller, the Moravian Printer" (PENNA. MAG., Vol. VI. pp. 249-50), I referred to the printing office at Friedensthal, from which were issued a "Harmony of the Gospels" and a "Hymn Book," translated into Delaware by the missionary B. A. Grubé, and also an edition of Scripture Texts for the year 1767.

On Washington's birthday, in company with my uncle, John Jordan, Jr., I visited the Archives of the Moravian Church at Bethlehem, and, while searching for historical items relating to another matter, found in one of the Day Books of the congregation the outfit and cost of the Friedensthal Printing Office. The entry bears date December 1, 1761, and reads as follows:

" 134 lbs Double English	.	.	.	£2.	3.	1½
74 lbs two line letters	.	.	.	3.	14.	—
4½ lbs Flowers	.	.	1/6		6.	9.
5½ lbs Great Primmer	.	.	/6		2.	9.
157 lbs English	.	.	/5	3.	5.	5.
208½ lbs Pica	.	.	/5	4.	6.	10½.
194 lbs Small Pica	.	.	/8	6.	9.	4.
215 lbs Long Primmer	.	.	/10	8.	19.	2.
61 lbs Brevier	.	.	1/3	3.	16.	3.
1 Printing Press	.	.	.	3.	—	—
Scabbard	.	.	.	—	2.	—
5 cases 2 @ 2/ 3 @ 3/	.	.	.	—	13.	—
1 Composing Stick	.	.	.	—	1.	—
7 wooden cases	.	.	1/6	—	10.	6.

£37. 10. 2. stg."

The printing office was shipped from London to New York, where it was stored. From the latter place it was transported by boat to New Brunswick, N. J., and from thence to Friedensthal *via* Bethlehem by wagon, at a cost of £1. 7. —

JOHN W. JORDAN.

REGISTRY OF THE BAPTISM OF WILLIAM PENN.—In the Rev. Joseph Maskell's Collections relating to the History of the Parish of Allhallows, Barking, in the City of London, published in 1864, are to be found numerous extracts from the parish registers. Under those of baptisms is the following on page 68:

"1644, October 23. William, son of William Penn and Margaret his wife, of the Tower Liberty."

The author's note remarks that this is the baptism of the founder of Pennsylvania. His father was then a captain in the navy, residing on Tower Hill, at that time a favorite residence with navy men. William Penn was

born on Tower Hill October 14, 1644. The exact locality was the east side of Great Tower Hill, within a court adjoining London Wall. Most of Penn's biographers describe him as a native of Saint Katherine's precinct. This is an error; he was born in the Tower Liberty. The authority for Admiral Penn's residence as above is a letter from P. Gibson to his son, which is quoted in Cunningham's Hand-book of London.

VISIT OF THE REV. DR. MANASSEH CUTLER TO WILLIAM HAMILTON AT THE WOODLANDS.—Readers of this MAGAZINE will remember the interesting account of the Woodlands in Mr. Townsend Ward's "Walk to Darby," Vol. III. pp. 160 *et seq.* Among persons who recollected the place as there depicted, was the late Miss Quincy, daughter of Josiah Quincy, of Massachusetts, at one time a guest of Mr. Hamilton. For the following copy of the greater part of a letter written by the Reverend Doctor Manasseh Cutler to his daughter Mrs. Torrey, we are indebted to the courtesy of Col. E. C. Dawes, of Cincinnati, Ohio. "At the time of the visit described," says Mr. Dawes, "Doctor Cutler was a member of Congress from Massachusetts, and was on his way to Washington. He had recently received a severe injury in his side from an accidental fall. His well-known fondness for botany explains the pleasure of Mr. Hamilton in meeting him. Mr. Pickering (then United States Senator from Massachusetts), in a letter to his wife under date Oct. 17, 1803, says, 'Stopping at Gray's Ferry, Doctor Cutler and I went to Mr. Hamilton's, at his elegant seat called Woodlands, on the Schuylkill, where we lodged.' (See *Life of Timothy Pickering*, vol. iii. page 68.)"

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22d, 1803.

* * * Since you are quite a gardener, I will mention a visit I made, on my journey, near Philadelphia, to a garden, which in many respects exceeds any in America.

It is at the country seat of Mr. Hamilton, a gentleman of excellent taste and great property. The visit was accidental. The fever rendered it necessary to avoid the city. We hired the stage to drive us through the suburbs on to a Tavern called Gray's Inn, over the Schuylkill, about three miles from the city. We found the Inn, although very large, so crowded, that not one in our stage could have a bed; we could be furnished with blankets if we would consent to lay on the floor. We were ten in number, and no other tavern within six or eight miles. It was about three in the afternoon when we arrived. The state of my side was such as to render it impossible for me to get rest without a bed. Mr. Pickering was indifferent with regard to himself, but felt much concern for me. As soon as we had dined, he called me aside, and told me, he had been acquainted with Mr. Hamilton, who was noted for his hospitality, and who lived but half a mile up the river, where he did not doubt we should be kindly entertained. We immediately set out and arrived about an hour before sun-set. This seat is on an eminence which forms on its summit an extended plain, at the junction of two large rivers. Near the point of land a superb, but ancient house built of stone is situated. In the front, which commands an extensive and most enchanting prospect, is a piazza supported on large pillars, and furnished with chairs and sofas like an elegant room. There we found Mr. Hamilton at his ease, smoking his cigar. He instantly recognized Mr. Pickering, and expressed much joy at seeing him. On Mr. Pickering's introducing me, he took me by the hand with a pretty hard squeeze. "Ah Dr Cutler I am glad to see you at last—I have long felt disposed to be angry that I should hear of you so often at Philadelphia, and passing to and from the Southward, and yet never make me a visit, and Dr Muhlenburg of Lancaster, a few days ago, made to me

the same complaint. Come gentlemen, walk in and take some refreshments, for I have much to show you, and it will directly be night." This, and much more was said, as fast as he could utter. We declined refreshment, and Mr. Pickering told him our situation. "Ah," says he, "I rejoice the Inn was full, I am indebted to this circumstance for this visit. There is my house, we have plenty of beds, and whatever it affords is at your service." We then walked over the pleasure grounds, in front, and a little back of the house. It is formed into walks, in every direction, with borders of flowering shrubs and trees. Between are lawns of green grass, frequently mowed, and at different distances numerous copse of the native trees, interspersed with artificial groves, which are of trees collected from all parts of the world. I soon found the fatigue of walking too great for me, though the enjoyment, in a measure, drove away the pain. O! that I had been well! We then took a turn to the garden and green houses. In the garden, though ornamented with almost all the flowers and vegetables the earth affords, I was not able to walk long. The green houses, which occupy a large space of ground, I cannot pretend to describe. Every part was crowded with trees and plants, from the hot climates, and such as I had never seen. All the spices. The Tea plant in full perfection. In short, he assured us, there was not a rare plant in Europe, Asia, Africa, from China and the islands in the South Sea, of which he had any account, which he had not procured.

By this time, it was so dark that no object could be distinctly examined. We retired to the house. The table was spread and tea was served. Immediately after, another table was loaded with large botanical books, containing most excellent drawings of plants, such as I never could have conceived. He is himself an excellent botanist. O my unfortunate side! when I had time to think of it, while I sat at the table, I was obliged to bite my lips to suppress my groans. When we turned to rare and superb plants, one of the gardeners would be called, and sent with a lantern to the green house to fetch me a specimen to compare with it. This was done perhaps twenty times. Between ten and eleven, an elegant table was spread, with, I believe, not less than twenty covers. After supper, we turned again to the drawings, and at one, we retired to bed. Our lodging was in the same style, and I had a most excellent night's sleep. * * * In the morning, as we had informed him we must do, we rose as soon as daylight appeared. When we came down we found him up and the servants getting breakfast. We assured him we must be excused, for the stage would leave us, if we were not in season, and the passengers would breakfast at Chester. "Well," he said, "if it must be so, you cannot go until you have gone over the apartments in the house." I cannot now describe them—can only say they were filled with a collection of rich and elegant paintings, of all descriptions. A carriage was at the door with servant to conduct us to the inn where the stage was waiting. At parting with our hospitable friend, he extorted from us—and especially from me—a promise never to pass again without calling. He is a bachelor about 54 or 55. Has an aged mother about 88—of whom he spoke with great affection * * He has with him a nephew about 24 and two young ladies, his nieces. They took a large share with us in looking over the drawings, very social, and as engaged as their uncle.

In Dr. Cutler's diary occurs the following:

Tuesday, Oct. 11, 1803.

Breakfasted at Trenton, avoided going into Philadelphia on account of the fever. We kept in the northerly and westerly suburb until we had passed the city and went on to Grey's Inn over the Schuylkill, where we dined. At four P. M. after dinner, Mr. Pickering and myself not being able to get a bed at the inn, concluded to make Mr. Hamilton a visit, who lived on the

banks of the Schuylkill where we were very cordially received. He expressed much joy on seeing me and wondered I had never called before. He has a most beautiful seat. A large green house, prodigious collection from all parts of the world—fine walks and lawns. House nicely furnished. We had an elegant supper and much entertainment from the finest drawings of plants I have ever seen. A nephew and two nieces live with him. He is an immensely rich old bachelor.

LETTERS FROM DR. SAMUEL KENNEDY TO HIS WIFE IN 1776.—Samuel Kennedy, M.D., was a son of David Kennedy, who, in the year 1730, arrived in Chester County, Pennsylvania, Samuel being then an infant, born at sea during a long voyage. He received the best literary and medical education the period afforded, and was possessed of a competence prior to the breaking out of the Revolution. Inheriting the determined character conspicuous in his progenitors in Scotland, he took early stand in the cause of liberty, and in December, 1775, he, with Anthony Wayne and six others, "gentlemen," was appointed to represent the County of Chester in the Provincial Convention for the year 1776. January 3, 1776, he addressed "The Honorable the Continental Congress," representing his readiness to "cheerfully serve his country in the most acceptable manner his capacity and ability will admit."

January 19, 1776, in Committee of Safety, George Clymer, President, it was "Resolved, that Doctor Samuel Kennedy be appointed Surgeon to the Fourth Battalion Pennsylvania Troops in the service of the United Colonies." On the 1st of May, 1777, he was appointed "Senior Surgeon and Physician in the General Hospital of the Middle Department." The General Hospital was erected, and the building continues, on the Yellow Springs property, then owned by Dr. Kennedy. It is now occupied by the State as a school for orphans. The Continental Army for a time occupied this property, where General Washington for a time had his headquarters—the British army under General Howe having possession of Dr. Kennedy's homestead farm in the Great Valley, in consequence of which there was great loss of personal property. Dr. Kennedy was senior surgeon to Wayne's command at Long Island, Ticonderoga, and on the borders of Canada; also was at the battles of Brandywine and Germantown, and the affair at Paoli, and at Valley Forge.

He never asked for, and never received, a dollar for his services. Dr. Cutting, of the Revolutionary Army, in a letter to Judge John Kennedy, of East Tennessee, referring to Dr. Kennedy's services, writes: "I am bound conscientiously to declare that a more useful, skilful, and humane public service has seldom been executed. In the zealous performance of his medical duties he imbibed a contagious hospital malady which in two days carried him off, June 17, 1778, to the unspeakable grief of family and friends. The melancholy duty devolved upon me of committing to paper and witnessing his last will, and of closing the eyes of one of the noblest Surgeons and most meritorious patriots that benefited and adorned the Revolutionary Army." The wife of Dr. Kennedy was the daughter of Job Ruston, of Penn's Manor, and sister of Dr. Thomas Ruston, of Philadelphia, whose residence, built for him, was what is now occupied as the store of Sharpless, on Chestnut Street, Philadelphia. Dr. Thomas Ruston Kennedy, of Western Pennsylvania, and Judge John Kennedy, of Tennessee, were sons of Dr. Samuel Kennedy.

I have a well-preserved copy of the large folio "Concordance to the Bible," by Samuel Newman, D.D., printed in London, 1643, wherein is written "DAVID *dedit* GILBERT KENNEDY, 1651." Elliott mentions this work as

having been compiled in New England "by the light of burning pine knots." The volume doubtless formed one of the richest treasures of the immigrant of more than a century and a half since.

Washington, D. C.

JOSEPH C. G. KENNEDY.

Camp Long Island, June 2, '76.

My dearest.

The principal part of my comfort here arises from the opportunities which offer in communing with you in this way, but a line from you would give me great pleasure. I have been here two weeks to day which seems in retrospect equal to two months, notwithstanding, I am treated with every mark of respect, and have all the comforts of life which the place affords by nature and improvement. I wrote you two letters last week but have rec^d not one line. Pray write me by every opp^y and be explicit and at large. Our stay here seems uncertain. We were favoured yesterday evening with the agreeable intelligence that a party of our people fell in with and killed and took prisoners upwards of 700 of the enemy on their way to Carlton¹ from Detroit. The particulars I cannot give you as the bearer waits. When you write you may send to Mr. Graham, and desire him to send by the Stage Coach direct to Dr Saml Kennedy, Surgeon 4th Batallion Pennsylvania troops at Long Island.

As to Politics the papers give you everything which I yet know of. Col. Wayne and three companies are mounted for Quebec, also my mate. Five companies here. Kiss the dear Children for me. Next opportunity shall write to Tommy.²

I am my dearest, with hourly wishes that Almighty God may be your preserver and comforter, your

Most affectionate Husband,

SAM^L KENNEDY.

Mrs. Sarah Kennedy, In the Great Valley, Chester County, Penna.

Long Island, June 7th 1776.

My Dearest.

I fully expected a letter from you prior to this date but am still unhappy through disappointment. I am apprehensive your letters must have miscarried, therefore would have you send them to Mr W^m Bradford and request him to send them to Iris brother Cornelius who keeps the Coffee House in New York. He has treated me very genteelly and gives me a Philadelphia Paper every Friday gratis. The inclosed interesting intelligence I received last ev'g at the Coffee House where it just then came to hand, by which it appears Providence seems still to operate in our favor, and finally I make no doubt, will cover our endeavours with success. We are yet uncertain as to our destination, as no arms are yet obtained 'tho daily expected. Col. Roberdeau arrived here the evening before last with Col. McDougal's lady, his sister-in-law. I accidentally met them at Paulus Hook in company with Gen^l Green and Col. Knox of the Artillery. Yesterday there were six large ships at the Narrows which arrived from Europe. Some of them came in a few days ago. Whether any of them are Transports is yet uncertain, but on y^e whole it is expected we shall have warm work before three weeks are expired. I must beg you will write me, particularly how our affairs are and how you do. My separation from you and my dear little ones becomes daily more Intolerable, so that sometimes I feel almost ready to resign. I have been down on Long Island and find an almost innumerable set of villainous Tories who have effrontery enough to speak plainly except when

¹ Sir Guy Carlton, Governor of Canada.

² Dr. Thomas Ruston Kennedy, father of J. C. G. Kennedy.

some of the military are present. In my next if time permits I shall give you a description of the Fortifications, military stores, &c.

I am, my Dearest, in haste,

Yours most affectionately,

SAM^L KENNEDY.

Kiss my dear little ones for me and tell them I hope to see them ere long. I have enjoyed tolerable health since I left Philadelphia.

Addressed—Mrs. Sarah Kennedy, In the Great Valley.

Camp Long Island, June 10, 1776.

My dearest self.

I have written you four letters since our unhappy parting, but have never received a line, which adds daily to my distress, and notwithstanding I live well and have the best company, I apprehend myself declining in flesh, which must undoubtedly arise from local separation from you. How time and a greater distance may operate I know not, but at present I feel as much as my constitution will bear. We are still in Dubio whether for Quebec or otherwise. Sundry of the ships of war are gone out of the Harbor which causes some speculation.

On Saturday last General Green, his Lady, Col. Johnston, Capt. Frazer & his lady with whom the Major, Capt. Frazer & I live, went to the Sea shore to observe the enemy's shipping by Telescope. We there found a number of Tories who immediately dispersed. The rifle regiment are stationed there, who seized a Boat, the property of a Tory who lives near here, returning from the Asia man of war with a bag of Letters which they had not time to sink, tho the attempt was made: the contents not yet published, but no doubt they will afford entertainment and advantageous intelligence. Our last account of Col. Wayne & three companies inform they were on their march toward Quebec beyond the Lakes. The Col. was well, please to inform Mrs. Wayne. I beg you will write to me often and be very particular. Also desire Tommy to write often. Mr. Sherrief Vernon,¹ the bearer, waits. Must take leave of you once more. Farewell; my Dearest. May Almighty God protect and bless you and be your comforter. Kiss the dear little children for me.

Monday Morning, 10th June,

Y^r affectionate Husband,

Camp Long Island, 1776.

SAM^L KENNEDY.

Mr. Blair preached here yesterday, the first time since his appointment for our Battalⁿ. When you write direct Doctor Sam^l Kennedy, Surgeon Fourth Battalion Pennsylvania Troops to the care of Mr. Cornelius Bradford, Coffe house, New York. Send your letter to Mr. Bradford of Phila.

Addressed—To Sarah Kennedy, In the Great Valley, Chester County, Pennsylvania. Favored by Mr. Vernon. Recommended to the care of W^m Bradford, Esqre.

New York, June 29, 1776.

My dear Partner.

I expect to embark this evening for Albany where we will probably stay a long time, or perhaps return as there is no probability of getting arms.

General Green handed me a letter yesterday by which we understand our whole army with their baggage retreated to Ticonderoga & Crown Point. They have lost about 250 killed, wounded & taken, among whom are Gen^l Thomson,² Col. Erwin,³ Mr. McCalla our minister, and Dr. McKinney.

¹ Ex-sheriff Nathaniel Vernon.

² General William Thompson, of Carlisle.

³ Colonel William Irvine.

This is a heavy blow indeed as it will discourage the troops greatly. Col. Wayne behaved like a hero and the three companies fought like brave fellows. You need not be afraid on my account as I apprehend no danger. I am sorry Mr. McCalla and Dr. McKinney have gone into such imminent danger as it was not their duty nor for the good of the Cause.

Our officers and men are very healthy, of which you may notify their friends. I wrote you two days ago and beg you will write me often. I received no letter since my return here. I must beg you will get Mr. John Claryd to superintend your Harvest. Please give my compliments to him and family and tell them the Lieutenant is well. May Almighty God be your comforter and support.

I am my Dearest

Yours most affectionately

SAM^L KENNEDY.

Sundry vessels arrived yesterday at the Hook and it is said Lord Howe is arrived: consequently an engagement cannot be far distant. Kiss our dear little ones one hundred times for me.

Addressed—Mrs. Sarah Kennedy, In the Great Valley, Chester County, Pennsylvania. Favoured by Johnston.

Ticonderoga, Aug. 5, 1776.

My dearest self.

I wrote you two days since by the Rev^d Mr. Joans,¹ but so fond am I of writing that no opportunity is neglected.

Our affairs are much in statu quo as to accommodations and provisions, and indeed the health of the army is such as will not easily be restored. I am so much recovered as just to be able to walk about a little this afternoon—intend to ride a little. This is the ninth day of my illness, and you may be assured I never passed so many days so disagreeably, 'tho every comfort this place could afford was at my service. What adds to my misfortune is I have not rec^d a line from you. That infamous villain G. S...r, has, I am told made a practice of stopping every letter of importance yours I suppose among others. 'Tis said he has retarded the service by every means in his power, which I well believe. I know that provisions and ammunition with arms and accommodations of every kind have been too much under his direction & that has been of the worst kind language can paint, and has... been exhibited in the most loose and tardy manner imagineable. G. de Wolkey² is dead. I apprehend his tombstone, if any there shall be, will not labor under a mighty load of Epitaphs other than of his engagements in the field of Bacchus & Venus. In the former, 'tis said he was famous and often attempted the latter, so much for y^e Genl.

I should be more particular as to the situation of the place with its connections and appendages but as Mr. Joans promised to... my last I must refer you to that. Last evening two men arrived here from St. Johns via New England, who being advised that the English invaders have evacuated St. Johns in consequence of a French fleet being arrived in the River St. Lawrence and that vast numbers of the foreign troops had deserted them. I am not willing to credit them too hastily nor will the General. They are ordered to stay a few days until our flag returns who went down to make known y^e Declaration of Independency and that the Congress would not confirm the engagements at y^e..... By y^e return we shall be properly ascertained of the truth of what they say and be able to form our measures in conformity. What effect these matters, shall they prove facts, may have on our destination I cannot yet be certain of, but you may depend I intend home in the Fall if spared. I must again entreat you to write often and

¹ Rev. David Jones, grandfather of the Hon. Horatio Gates Jones.

² Baron de Woedtke, of the Prussian Army, who died July 31, 1776.

through post if you have no other way. If the bearer Capt. Jenkins resigns, which he thinks he will, you may write him a letter to learn the best method. . . .

I feel quite fatigued, my dearest, and must therefore close by subscribing myself your affectionate husband,

SAM^L KENNEDY.

Addressed—Mrs. Sarah Kennedy, In the Great Valley, Chester County, Pennsylvania.

Ticonderoga, August 10, 1776.

My Dearest.

With the greatest pleasure I improve this opportunity of communicating to you the very agreeable intelligence that I am tolerably recovered of my illness by the Blessing of Heaven, for which it becomes me to be devoutly thankful. I wrote you by Rev^d Mr. (Evans?) also pr. Capt. Jenks, which I am confident you must have received. Two days since I rec^d yours of 1st of July, which is the only line I have heard from you since our unhappy parting. The army, both officers and men, continue sickly of Putrid, Nervous, Billious intermitting & remitting fevers with fluxes, &c. &c. I am extremely fatigued, having on my hands the care of three Regiments, and were it not for the goodness of the General officers I should not be able to subsist: Indeed, General Gates was kind enough to tell me he would give me anything I would ask in the reach of his power. I frequently dine and sup with him, and am as familiar there as anywhere in Camp.

Our Lines are nearly completed, and we expect to man them with 4000 men, who I think will defend against 1600. We are also very strong on the Lakes by Sloops, Brig's, Gondolas, &c. A part of 5000 troops from Connecticut are arrived to-day. I was at Gen. Gates when their General arrived: he appears midling. From what I can hear of the enemy's situation, am confident they will not visit us here this season, hence you may be encouraged especially seeing Providence seems so much on our side to the southward. Some time ago I felt much discouraged, but it often happens that a cloudy morn precedes a clear day. I hope God in his infinite goodness will cover our heads in y^e day of Battle should we be reduced to the necessity of engaging, for I find that defence is the part pointed out for each commander. I am glad to observe by the papers and letters that our countrymen have appeared so freely in Defence of the common cause. Pray let me know about all the affairs I am naturally anxious to hear from. It seems like two years since I saw you. I would be glad to write to the neighbors, but have not time now to take the hours for rest. I am sorry to tell you that poor Mordecai Davis is extremely ill at the General Hospital at Lake George and not expected to live. I have thought of going to see him to-morrow. As you mentioned stockings, &c., anything of the kind may be sent by y^e Rev^d Mr. Joans, who has promised to return here. Hope you will present my best compliments to all our friends. It is now late, and no other occupation could possibly have kept me awake. Must bid you good-night, sending you and the dear little ones a thousand kisses. May Almighty God keep, preserve & direct you in all your affairs.

I am, my dear self, your most affectionate Husband.

12 o'clock at night.

SAM^L KENNEDY.

Addressed—Mrs. Sarah Kennedy, In the Great Valley, Chester County.

Ticonderoga, Sept. 2, '76.

My dearest self.

I want words to express my feelings for you laboring under such a load of fatigue, anxiety, and care, and most ardently pray Divine aid for your support. I endeavour to please myself with the idea of your having gone through the heat of the day and the hope of being received into your dear

arms once more, an event which I would prefer to all things here below; and give me leave to assure you that tho nearly 500 miles separate us personally, but few hours pass, you absent from my thoughts. Our situation is much in statu quo as in my last, except the addition of two Regiments yesterday from Boston. Our number is now about 10,000 men, more healthy than before. Two days since all the Surgeons on the ground were called together by order of the General, who required a true statement of the sick, the quantum of medicines, the necessary comforts required, and the most salutary measures for the preservation of the army, &c. &c. He also required that an examination might take place relative to the mode of practice in each Department. Your Dr Friend was honored with the Presidency. We met conformably to order, went through the business with all the solemnity becoming the Faculty, and made Report accordingly, which the General accepted very politely and gave out in General Orders. I hope in a short time to have the pleasure of giving you joy on receipt of good news from N. York. Col. St. Clair is appointed a Brigadier. He is much of a gentleman I assure you, and hearty in our cause. This day I am to dine with him. Our friends here are generally well. I am in haste, my Dearest Comfort.

Your most affectionate Husband,

SAM^L KENNEDY.

Kiss the dear little ones for me. Comfort yourself and them with the hope of my return.

Addressed—Mrs. Sarah Kennedy, Chester County, Pennsylvania. To be left at the Coffe House, Philadelphia. Favored by Maj. Scull.

Ticonderoga, Sept. 11, 1776.

My Dearest.

I wrote you two days since by Capt. Todd, who brought me the things you sent to me. You see I let no opportunity slip of conversing in this unhappy way. Yesterday we were very happy in receiving better accounts from N. York as well as our fleet which is down Champlain at the Isle of Mott:¹ there three of y^e 6th Regiment were killed and four wounded as they were cutting fascines. Our people fired on the enemy, but know of none being killed. From the Enemy's disposition and the intelligence of their being flogged at N. York, I apprehend they will not come here this season, if so hope to see my dear self in about two months at longest; at any rate expect me to return this Fall if spared. I find by your account I have not received near all your letters, tho many more than any of the other officers, which I attribute to the care of the Bradford families. Our people still continue sickly, but not so much so as before, and but few die. I am anxious to hear from you, as your letters are the only medium of my comfort, tho I am ever treated with the utmost complaisance by every officer from the General down. I am this day appointed principal operator here, and the lint, bandages, and other necessary apparatus put into my care, but all these things appear as nothing while absent from my dear wife and children.

The bearer waits, whence I must conclude with most tender sentiments of affection and warmest wishes for your comfort. Kiss y^e dear children for me.

Your most affect. Husband,

SAM^L KENNEDY.

P. S.—I am some time past living in one of the best rooms in the Fort, and have every comfort the place will afford, by the Gen^{ls} orders. Yesterday heard from cousin Sammy, he is well at Crown Point.

Qr. Where is Brother David?

Addressed—To Mrs. Sarah Kennedy, In Chester Co., Penna., to be left at the Coffe House, Philada. Favoured by Lieutenant Moulder.

¹ La Motte, in Vermont.

LETTER OF COL. RICHARD BUTLER TO GEN. WILLIAM IRVINE.—The following letter has been kindly communicated by Isaac Craig, Esq., of Allegheny :

Dear General : I hope you^l not charge my silence either to taciturnity or neglect when I assure you it is neither, I would have wrote you had any op^{ty} hapn^d since I could collect subject to write on & although I Essay it now I cant hope much either to please or amuse you.

After a fatiguing march with bad weather we join^d the Marquiss the 10th of June, about this time L^d Cornwallis was really sporting through the country without opposition, the very name of a dragoon had such influence on the minds of (not only) the country people but the troops of the army that few dar^d to approach them, the consequence of which was *very bad intelligence*. Charlotteville was sack^d without a shot & every kind of depredation committed with impunity, the people seem^d scar^d to death & nothing but dispondency & resignation appeard in their countinances. Indeed they seem^d quite prepar^d for the yoke; however our junction gave a zest to business & things began to wear a new face. Cornwallis turn^d About on hearing of our arrival, & the exaggrated Acct^s of our force add^d to his anxiety in return, & he moved back with a little more caution than he advanced. The militia was now call^d Provisions collected & on the 14th we mov^d toward Richmond, the people from the back country join^d us in considerable numbers & are really good troops; on the 24th I was sent out with a small Advanc^d light Corps to strike the British rear, after three days and nights successive march I got up with Simcoe. I gave him a handsome stroke with little loss myself; we kill^d about 50, and some officers, took a few prisoners, a good many dragoon horses & furniture with a number of Cattle belonging to the Inhabitants, but eight miles from Williamsburgh, & their whole force could not think of runing a greater risque by a pursuit therefore drew back, the excess of fatigue, heat Exertion of spirits and want of sleep threw me into a violent fever & Diarchoea which had like to have taken me off, but am now perfectly restor^d & Shall join the army to-morrow, I cannot acc^t for the Enemy's movements they have lain since the 26th at and below Williamsburgh & yesterday mov^d to Jamestown but a few miles from there; our troops mov^d down near town but return^d 8 miles again the same day—the Army is generally healthy though they undergo much fatigue, the Country here is poor & Sandy, the weather intensely hot & the water but midling; our provisⁿ is tollerably good & the troops get some Apple-brandy which I think is of some Service to them, these are things I know your humanity & good wish for a Soldier Interest you in I therefore take pleasure in informing you, I find we shall be at a great loss for Shoes Overalls & Shirts in a little time indeed many of the men are now bare foot, owing to the heat of the Sand which burns the leather, & is insupportable to the bare foot, the swet & want of soap & opp^{ty} to wash destroys the linen so that the men will be naked if they dont get a supply soon. I think it proper to give you this Information in order that you may make timely application & if possible forward them by some officer, if you succeed my paymaster L^t Lytle may answer the Purpose

My Battallⁿ is now very small the Companies not being quite full at first & a considerable desertion and Sickness since, I have therefore wrote Co^l Mentges to send on what he can Collect with some fifers, & A number of spare fifes for the line I think about 30 will do, I must request of you my dear Gen^l to have them push^d on as fast as possible as I think their Assistance will be wanting in case the *Earl* plays the cuning game & lays by till our militia is dispers^d by the calls of their harvest (which is now in) and other necessities and a push when weak may oblige us to move backward which I would not like—I conclude with assuring you that I am with every sentiment of Friendship & respect Dear Sir Your most Obed^t & very Huble S^t

Quarters 8th July 1781.

RICH^d BUTLER Co^l 5th P. Regt.

General Irvine

My compliments to your lady.

POLLOCK GENEALOGY.—A biographical sketch of Oliver Pollock, Esq., of Carlisle, Pennsylvania, United States Commercial Agent at New Orleans and Havana, 1776–1784. With genealogical notes of his descendants. Also genealogical sketches of other Pollock families settled in Pennsylvania. By Rev. Horace Edwin Hayden. Harrisburg, Pa., 1883. 8vo. 59 pages.—“The Pennsylvania Pollocks,” says the author, “are all of Scotch-Irish descent,” and embrace descendants of James and Oliver Pollock, of Carlisle, Pa., comprising family names of Alger, Bradford, Briggs, Dougherty, Dady, Foley, Gibson, Morrison, McKay, O’Brien, Pharis, Penniman, and Robinson. Genealogical sketches of these occupy the chief place in this pamphlet. It also includes accounts of “descendants of John, James, and Charles Pollock, brothers, who emigrated from Coleraine, Ireland, about 1750, and settled in Pennsylvania,” as well as of “descendants of Samuel Pollock, of Chester and Dauphin Counties, Penna.,” and a few other Pollock families.

DOROTHEA SCOTT, otherwise Gotherson and Hogben, of Egerton House, Kent, 1611–1680. A New and Enlarged Edition by G. D. Scull. Oxford, 1883. Small 4vo. 222 pp.—This book is an enlargement of a little pamphlet noticed in this MAGAZINE, vol. vi. p. 367. It comprises interesting accounts of Dorothea, John, and Thomas Scott, and of Daniel Gotherson, and includes a reprint of Dorothea Gotherson’s *Call to Repentance* (printed in 1661), and copies of the will of Thomas Scott, and of his *Discourse of Polle-tique and Civell Honor* from MSS. in the Bodleian Library at Oxford. Appended to the volume are genealogical tables tracing the descent of Dorothea Scott from Charles Martel and William Baliol le Scot (about A. D. 1300), and deriving from her a distinguished American posterity.

Queries.

BETHLEHEM WATER-WORKS.—The first water-works for the Moravian town of Bethlehem, in this State, were planned and built in 1754 by Hans Christopher Christiansen, who immigrated from Denmark in 1751, and was by trade a millwright. The pump used was made of *lignum vitæ*, and worked by a lever on the plan formerly used in working furnace or forge bellows. Water was forced through bored hemlock logs to a wooden reservoir, erected on the site now covered by the Moravian church, at the corner of Main and Church Streets. These wooden mains were subsequently removed, and leaden pipes $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter, laid in trenches made of brick filled in with a cement of pitch and powdered brick, substituted. The rapidly growing town requiring increased water facilities, in 1761 Christiansen, aided by John Arbo and Frederick von Marschall, prepared plans for new works. A two-story stone building was erected (still standing), in which were placed three single-acting force-pumps of iron (cast at Durham Furnace) of 18-inch stroke, worked by a triple crank geared to the shaft of an under-shot water-wheel, 18 feet in diameter, and 2 feet clear in the buckets. The head of water was 2 feet. On the water-wheel shaft was a wallower of 33 rounds, which geared into a spur wheel of 52 cogs attached to the crank; the three piston-rods were attached each to a crosshead working in grooves, to give them a motion parallel to the pumps, etc. The works were designed to raise water 70 feet, subsequently increased to 112 feet. The rising mains were made of gum-wood, the other pipes of yellow pine. These were in use

about thirty years, when they were replaced by lead pipes, and in 1813 by iron ones. In 1832 the triple pumps were supplanted by the double-acting pump of larger dimensions, and in 1868 steam was resorted to as a pumping agent. The last enlargement of the works took place in 1874.

The Bethlehem water-works were undoubtedly the first built in this State, and, so far as my own researches have progressed, I believe the first in the United States. Should any antedate them, I desire to be informed.

JOHN W. JOR

WOODROW—KNIGHT—PUSEY.—Information is desired concerning Simeon Woodrow, who came to Chester Co., Pa., from Mansfield, N. J., about 1720, and concerning his ancestry. In 1758, Wm. Brown of E. Nottingham, Chester Co., Pa., an eminent minister in the Society of Friends, married Elizabeth, daughter of Wm. and Elizabeth Knight; what was the maiden name of Wm. Knight's wife, and what is known of his residence and ancestry? In 1707 Wm. Pusey married Elizabeth, daughter of John and Frances Bowater, at Middletown Friends' Meeting-House, Delaware Co., Pa.; who were William Pusey's parents?

J. A. M. P.

HARRY—CLARK—STEWART—MEREDITH.—I should like to obtain full information concerning descendants of the following:

Aubrey and Sarah (Bonsall) Harry.—She received certificate from Darby to Haverford 10 mo. 1st, 1755, and from Haverford to Philadelphia 5 mo. 10th, 1771. They had three children, viz.: 1. *Hannah*, 2. *Mary*, and 3. *Bonsall*.

Samuel and Jane (Bonsall) Clark.—She received certificate (then unmarried) from Darby to Philadelphia 1 mo. 3d, 1759. I have no further accounts of them.

John and Hannah (Lea) Stewart were married at Wilmington 6 mo. 10th, 1756. She received certificate to Philadelphia 5 mo. 15th, 1765, and from Philadelphia to Wilmington 4 mo. 29th, 1768, which names her husband and children Elizabeth and Martha. He died at Wilmington 6 mo. —, 1772, and she 9 mo. 20th, 1779. They had four children, viz.:

1. *Elizabeth*, b. 9 mo. 27th, 1759. Received certificate from Wilmington to Kennett Square, "to be placed with friends there," 9 mo. 15th, 1773, and thence to Wilmington 6 mo. 12th, 1777.

2. *Martha*, b. 8 mo. 10th, 1762. Received same certificates as her sister. Was disowned by Kennett Meeting 5 mo. 11th, 1780.

3. *George*, b. 3 mo. 6th, 1767. Not named in his mother's certificate, 1768.

4. *Ann*, b. 9 mo. 10th, 1769.

Walter and Rachel (Lea) Meredith. She was disowned by Wilmington Friends' Meeting, for marriage out of meeting, 4 mo. 14th, 1773. She was still living in 1803. They had four children, viz.: 1. *Margaret*, 2. *Sarah*, 3. *Mary*, 4. *George*.

Fairhaven, Mass.

J. HENRY LEA.

DINWIDDIE OR DUNWOODY.—Where can I find any account of the Dinwiddie family of Virginia, of whom Robert was governor in 1753 and later? I am collecting records of the Dunwoody family in this country, some of whom claim relationship with the Dinwiddies of Va., and would be pleased to be informed of the whereabouts of any of the different branches. Tradition says that Robert and John Dunwoody were soldiers in the Revolution, and helped to carry the wounded Gen. Lafayette from the field of battle. Is this corroborated by any published history?

GILBERT COPE.

West Chester, Pa.

Replies.

SAMUEL POWELL (Vol. vii, p. 495).—A. S. M. states that he knows nothing of Samuel Powell's parentage nor whence he came. From some investigations made by me I find that he came of a Somersetshire family, many of the name, and apparently his kinsmen, being resident in the parish of North Curry and its neighborhood. Samuel Powell's aunt, Ann Powell, of North Curry, married John Parsons, of Middlezoy, at Greinton, 6 mo. 23, 1685. The places named are in Somerset (*Vide* Book A, p. 4, Records, Mo. Meeting of Friends, Arch Street, Philadelphia). Samuel's father was William Powell (died in 1735, will recorded at Philadelphia). This William had gone up to London before the year 1681, and was then engaged in the coo-perage business in the suburb of Southwark. He was evidently a man of means, and probably left England chiefly on account of the persecution which it appears befell his family (*Vide* Besse's *Sufferings of Friends*, "Powells of Somerset"). He was an original purchaser of land under Penn to the extent of twelve hundred acres and over (*Vide* Patents, 1681 *et seq.*, Philadelphia).

His son, the above-mentioned Samuel, besides inheriting paternal estate, was one of the heirs of his aunt Ann Parsons (will recorded, Philadelphia, Book C, p. 331). He was a great builder—the well-known "rich carpenter" of his day. At his death, in 1756, he left a large landed estate, and the reputation of having been one of the greatest contributors to the growth of Philadelphia, and to its material and moral improvement (*Pa. Gazette*, July 1, 1756). His wife was Abigail, daughter of Barnabas Wilcox. By her he had a son, Samuel Powel (*sic*, one "l," either for distinction from others of the name or a reversion to the spelling of former generations; *vide* Besse). This Samuel married Mary, daughter of Anthony Morris, 9 mo. 9, 1732. He was a merchant of Philadelphia, and the grantor of Friends' Meeting, Pine Street. His son was Samuel Powel, of Powelton, Speaker of the Assembly, and the patriot Mayor of Philadelphia during the Revolutionary times. Mr. Powel was a man of wealth, culture and influence. He abjured Quakerism, married, but died childless, the last male of his line. His death occurred in 1793.

Regarding the Emlen connection, the following statement is correct. Joshua Emlen, fourth son of George Emlen, who came from Shepton Mallet, Somersetshire, in the time of Penn, married, first, Mary, daughter of ——— Holton and widow of ——— Hudson, by whom he had no surviving issue, and, secondly, Deborah, daughter of (the first) Samuel Powell. By this marriage he had Samuel Powell Emlen, afterwards called simply Samuel Emlen, the well-known Quaker preacher. He married twice. By his first wife, Elizabeth, daughter of William Mood, he had a son, namely, Samuel Emlen, of West Hill and of Burlington, N. J. This Mr. Emlen was the founder of the Emlen Institute now established at Warminster, Bucks County, Pa. He married in 1795 Susanna Dillwyn (not "Delroy"), daughter of William Dillwyn. He died childless. Returning to his father, Samuel Emlen, he, after the death of his first wife (Elizabeth Mood), married Sarah, daughter of Asher Mott, by whom he had Deborah, who died unmarried, and Elizabeth. The latter married Sept. 18, 1800, Philip Syng Physick, M.D. Dr. Physick left four children, as stated by A. S. M., one of whom, Susan Dillwyn, wife of Commodore Conner, U. S. N., was my mother. I mention this because knowledge of it may help to confirm this statement.

P. S. P. CONNER,

April 11, 1884.

126 S. Eighteenth St., Phila.